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Démocratie électronique
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par

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SOMMAIRE

DÉMOCRATIE ÉLECTRONIQUE ET ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE 5

DÉMOCRATIE ÉLECTRONIQUE ET ÉLECTIONS 8

DÉMOCRATIE ÉLECTRONIQUE ET PARLEMENTS 10

DÉMOCRATIE ÉLECTRONIQUE ET PARTICIPATION POLITIQUE DES CITOYENS 14

DÉMOCRATIE ÉLECTRONIQUE ET POLITIQUE 19

ÉTUDES GÉNÉRALES 26

DÉMOCRATIE ÉLECTRONIQUE ET ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE

1. Alexander, Jason Hansen ; Grubbs, Joseph W. **Wired government: information technology, external public organizations, and cyberdemocracy.** [En ligne]: 1998. 11 p.
http://www.hbg.psu.edu/Faculty/jxr11/alex.html

   "Current trends in public information management focus on traditional concerns over the efficiency and performance of public agencies. However, innovations in information technology and policy, including data warehousing, civic networking, and the Internet, provide a unique opportunity to create external public organizations which emphasize democratic participation in the processes of governance. Planning for cyber-management now and in the future must consider the factors of externalization and political interactivity in order to integrate the delivery of services and increase citizen access to public information."

2. **Democracy and government online services: contributions from public administrations around the world.** [En ligne]: G7 Government Online Initiative, 1998. 70 p.
http://www.open.gov.uk/govoline/front.htm

   Aperçu de quelques chapitres: C.2: Beyond information online: using the Internet to strengthen democracy. C.5: Democracy and technology. C.6: Building accessible information technology in Wisconsin. C.7: Electronic democracy in the Republic of Korea. C.10: The impact of government online initiatives on democratic participation. C.13: Operating government in an on-line world: balancing access with the needs to govern effectively. C.16: Teledemocracy. C.17: UK citizens online democracy: an experiment in government-supported online public space.

3. **Democracy's prospects; a Harvard Magazine round table.** *Harvard Magazine.* Vol. 101, no 6 (July/August 1999). 17 p.
Voir en particulier Democracy.com?, p. 10-13
http://www.harvard-magazine.com/ja99/demo.ssi

   "Can a democracy function if its citizens don't trust their government? Are America's public institutions able to fulfill even the most basic of their responsibilities? What are the chances for improvement when the politicians who aspire to lead government campaign by attacking it? Do current concerns about our civic life reflect temporary changes - in generational attitudes, in the economy and communications technologies - or a fundamental challenge to the nation's constitutional structure?"

4. Gingras, Anne-Marie. **La démocratie et les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication: illusions de la démocratie directe et exigences de l'action collective.** *Politique et sociétés.* Vol. 18, no 2 (1999). P. 37-59

   "Le potentiel démocratique des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication (NTIC) comme Internet paraît souvent lié à l'accès à l'information, à la transparence et à la délibération, conditions nécessaires de la démocratie. Mais en limitant la démocratie à ces conditions, on valorise de manière excessive la démocratie directe, on postule que le potentiel technologique se réalise toujours et que les citoyens et les citoyennes sont politiquement actifs. Cette conception de la démocratie fait fi des processus de gestion politique et des logiques sociétales - par essence non démocratiques - comme la mondialisation et la libéralisation des échanges, auxquels sont soumis les NTIC. La démocratie et les NTIC doivent plutôt être pensées de manière concomitante en discernant quatre failles de la démocratie libérale et suggérant deux voies pour un usage fructueux des NTIC: la démocratisation de l'État et celle de la société civile."

5. Hirst, Peter ; Norton, Michael. **Electronic government: information technologies and the citizen.** London: Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology, 1998. 75, 24 p.
   351.4100285 H669

   "In addition to potentially delivering improvements in the delivery of Government services, some see ICT as possibly having much wider and deeper effects on society and even affecting the nature of democracy. There are many examples around the world of «electronic government» in action, ranging from government-led initiatives to improve transparency and participation to citizen-led experiments in «participative democracy». The growth of ICT infrastructure and services in the public and private sectors has been considered in a number of fora, including Select Committees, learned societies, think-tanks, NGOs and programmes funded by both the private and public sector. This has resulted in much theory and conjecture on the nature of electronic government, its implications and practical ways forward. This report looks at these developments and seeks to identify the key trends which will be important. It examines the potentiel benefits for UK Government, in theory and practice, and discusses the wide ranging issues that arise."

6. Minnesota Government Information Access Council. **Digital democracy: citizens' guide for government policy in the information age.** [En ligne]: [1997?]. 63 p.
http://www.state.mn.us/ebranch/admin/ipo/giac/report/main.html

"The Minnesota Government Information Access Council (GIAC) was created in 1994 by the Minnesota State Legislature for the following purposes: to improve public access to government information and, therefore, to improve the democratic process, through the use of information technology and to help government become more efficient, effective and responsive to the public through the use of information technology."

7. Percy-Smith, Janie. **Downloading democracy? Information and communication technologies in local politics.** *Policy and Politics.* Vol. 24, no 1 (January 1996). P. 43-56

"This article considers recent developments in information and communication technologies (ICTs), including the creation of a so-called «information superhighway», and examines their relevance to the enhancement of democratic politics. The article begins with a brief overview of what is meant by the «information superhighway» and what is distinctive about the technologies that comprise it. It then considers the characteristics of democracy and the ways in which information and communication technologies can contribute to their enhancement. It concludes by arguing that ICTs can contribute to democratic processes provided that a number of issues are addressed and barriers overcome."

8. Ricci, Andrea. **"Towards a systematic study of Internet based political and social communication in Europe".** *Media & politics in transition: cultural identity in the age of globalization.* Leuven: Acco, 1997.
P. 159-173
302.23 M849p

"In the first part, the jargon used by media today to describe these new communication phenomena (i.e., electronic democracy and electronic government or government online) will be discussed and criticized. Alternative taxonomy and schemes will be proposed to describe the research environment. I will then outline the «research path» required to obtain a systematic study of the forces and actors that may influence economically, socially and politically Internet ability to become an agent of change in the performance of both the «democratic process» and the way government interacts with its citizens. In the second part of this article I will briefly explore a European Commission survey on Information Society as an example of a systematic approach to research and discuss its first experimental results in the field of political and social communication in Europe."

9. **"The search for renewal: citizenship and democracy in the information age".** *Governing in the information age*. Buckingham: Open University Press, 1998. P. 90-118
351.4100285 B435
"In this chapter we propose to build on our analysis of the normative significance of consumerism by exploring the ways in which it is implicated in changes of even more fundamental importance in contemporary government. That is, we will extend our conception of consumerism as an information age agenda and, in so doing, explore its political significance for the nature of democratic practice and citizenship."

DÉMOCRATIE ÉLECTRONIQUE ET ÉLECTIONS

10. **Campaign 98 Internet study.** [En ligne]: 1998. 19 p.
http://www.campaignstudy.org/Campaign98/method.htm

"The repertoire of political tools expanded in 1996 to include the Internet. With just two cycles of politicking on the Internet under our collective belt, it is no surprise that campaigns are still learning how to use this new medium effectively. Fortunately, the Internet comes with its own set of tools for analyzing how voters use campaign Web sites and what effect they have on campaigns. Using these tools, we've examined twenty campaign Web sites from the 1998 election cycle to begin to understand how voters and volunteers are using the Internet to participate in politics and what works and what does not work for campaigns online."

11. **Elections in Cyberspace: toward a new era in American politics.** Washington: Aspen Institute, 1996. 103 p.
http://www.aspeninst.org/dir/polpro/csp/abstracts/elect.html

"Elections in Cyberspace advises policy makers to proceed with caution in their efforts to promote electronic democracy and offers recommendations to encourage greater use of new communication and information technologies. The report discusses: - Regulations governing the role of corporations in the political process; - Potential dilemmas of a political process conducted at least in part in Cyberspace, including the misuse and abuse of technology by unscrupulous candidates and citizens, the anonymity and lack of accountability that mark the on-line environment, unauthorized campaign web pages, and disguised sources; - Proposed Federal Election Commission regulations governing electronic fundraising; and - Whether these new forms of communication suggest the prospect of a revitalized democracy in which average citizens have a powerful voice in political affairs, or will ultimately serve to undermine the individual's sense of community."

12. Fisher, Bonnie ; Margolis, Michael ; Resnick, Michael. **Surveying the Internet: democratic theory and civic life in cyberspace.** *Southeastern Political Review.* Vol. 24, no 3 (September 1996). P. 399-429

13. Jacques, Wayne W. ; Ratzan Scott, C. **The Internet's world wide web and political accountability: new media coverage of the 1996 presidential debates.** *American Behavioural Scientist.* Vol. 40, no 8 (August 1997). P. 1226-1238

14. Kamarck, Elaine Ciulla. **Campaigning on the Internet in the off-year elections of 1998.** [En ligne]: John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 1999. 23 p.
http://siyaset.bilkent.edu.tr/Harvard/kamarck2.htm

"The following study took place in the middle of the 1998 midterm elections. It was designed to be the first comprehensive look at the political use of the Internet in a national election cycle and to collect simple, basic data about how politicians were using this new medium. It was also designed to pose, but not necessarily answer, the questions that politicians and political scientists will ask for some time to come."

15. Margolis, Michael ; Resnick, Michael ; Tu, Chin-Chang. **Campaining on the Internet: parties and candidates on the world wide web in the 1996 primary season.** *Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics.* Vol. 2, no 1 (Winter 1997). P. 59-78

"Will cyberspace bring new forms of participatory democracy as computer-mediated communication reduces organizational costs? The Internet has the potential to change the nature of American electoral politics, but we doubt that it will. The character and popularity of cyberspace are more likely to foster an on-line electoral environment that replicates the real world, albeit in a slick electronic form. Notwithstanding the novelty and explosive growth of campaigning on the Internet, we foresee the Internet in general, and the World Wide Web in particular, as more likely to reinforce the existing structure of American politics that to change it."

16. Milbank, Dana. **Virtual politics.** *New Republic.* Vol. 221, no 1 (July 5, 1999). P. 22-23

"Inside the first presidential campaign of the information age, data mining and Internet outreach are displacing old-fashioned grassroots politicking. Over time, the customized campaign may be a lot more efficient. But will it improve democracy, too?"

17. Rash, Wayne. **Politics on the nets: wiring the political process.** New York: Freeman, 1997. 206 p.
324.0285 R224

"Using the 1996 presidential elections as a way to gauge the effects of on-line services, Wayne Rash examines the degree to which different political entities used the nets effectively and also evaluates the impact of the nets on forms of communication that have traditionnally affected the outcome of our elections. A well-known Washington-based journalist and authority on the Internet, Rash studies these and other issues raised by politics on-line: Did the nets play the key role in the 1996 political process that television played in 1960? Do the nets tend to give an edge to one end of the political spectrum over the other? Are fringe groups aided disproportionately by electronic communications?"

18. Seminerio, Maria. **Net's electoral role grows.** [En ligne]: July 2nd, 1998. 3 p.
http://www.zdnet.com/filters/printerfriendly/0,6061,2117234-2,00.html

"Suddenly the Web is becoming the politician's best friend - a tool used to disseminate opinions, rally the troops and collect information on opponents. Behind the scenes, the Internet is revolutionizing campaign strategies and even helping to keep politicians honest, experts said."

DÉMOCRATIE ÉLECTRONIQUE ET PARLEMENTS

19. **Actes du Forum sur les inforoutes en francophonie parlementaire.** *Parlements et francophonie.* No 107 (1998). P. 7-81

"Ce forum aura permis aux élus de découvrir et de débattre des nombreuses facettes de ces nouvelles technologies, notamment de leur apport sur le travail parlementaire (relations avec les électeurs, travail législatif, etc.) et de leur impact sur la coopération interparlementaire."

20. Assemblée internationale des parlementaires de langue française. Section du Québec. **Parlements et inforoutes: un nouvel instrument de communication à la disposition des parlementaires.** Paris: AIPLF, 1997. 14 p.

    328.30601 A849 1997 P252

    "Il est universellement reconnu maintenant que l'autoroute électronique de l'information (ou inforoute), plus qu'une simple évolution technologique, est en voie de devenir une véritable révolution sur le plan des communications et de l'information. Sans vouloir éluder l'importance d'une réflexion parlementaire de fond sur les enjeux sociaux, culturels et éthiques de l'inforoute, le temps est venu de mesurer l'impact concret des inforoutes sur le travail et les responsabilités des parlementaires, à la lumière de certaines expériences réalisées ou en cours de réalisation dans certains Parlements, dont l'Assemblée nationale du Québec."

21. Caldow, Janet. **The virtual ballot box: a survey of digital democracy in Europe.** [En ligne]: 1999. 27 p.
    http://www.ieg.ibm.com/index.html

    "The results of the survey raise important issues at this early juncture of digital democracy. How will the nature of the relationship between the elected official and his or her constituencies change? Does the Internet hold the key to enhancing principles of democracy? Are elected representatives in tune with their online populations? Are wired legislative bodies more effective than traditional chambers? What are the effects of digital political campaigns to election outcomes? Is there a new, emerging profile of the «digital member of parliament» in Europe? Very little data exists in the literature today about these phenomena. Our purpose for the research project is to extend that body of knowledge and contribute to better insights into leading practices."

22. Casey, Chris. **The Hill on the Net: Congress enters the information age.** Boston: AP Professional, 1996. 266 p.
    328.73002854678 C338

    "In The Hill on the Net, Chris Casey provides an insider's perspective on the Internet's affect on politics. He begins with a historical journey through Congress' efforts to get online and winds up with a look at how the Internet is being used in political campaigning, particularly the 1996 Presidential and Congressional races. He also provides you with a complete «how-to» guide for accessing Congressional and campaign resources on the Net."

23. Conférence parlementaire européenne sur les nouvelles technologies de la communication (1re: 1999: Paris). **L'utilisation des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication par les parlements en Europe.** [En ligne]: 1999. 35, 2 p.
http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/2/dossiers/conference-parlementaire/1confsom.htm

"Trois niveaux type de communication et d'interaction peuvent être ainsi distingués dans l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies de la communication et de l'information dans les parlements en Europe: - Le niveau de «vitrine» informative (rendre accessible l'information au citoyen); - Le niveau de communication riche unilatérale ou interactive (communiquer avec le citoyen); - Le niveau de production interactive (mieux légiférer). Ces trois niveaux de communication correspondent à différentes étapes successives de développement des sites parlementaires. Ils peuvent se superposer pour offrir un véritable site d'un «Interactive Parliament»."

24. Curtin, Wayne T. **E-mail to members of Congress: does it work?** [En ligne]: 1998. 6 p.
http://www.mrf.org/editor/july 98/email.html

"To better assess the impact of e-mail in the congressional policymaking process I have undertaken a research project. The goals of this research are to evaluate the following questions: How are congressional offices, in particular House offices, currently managing e-mail correspondences? What steps are they taking to improve those management systems? And, finally, what impact is e-mail communications having on the congressional policy making process?"

25. **La démocratie directe: nous avons la technologie.** Ottawa: Groupe canadien d'étude des questions parlementaires, 1997. 22 p.
B 1997 041

"Cet événement a permis un échange non seulement sur l'accès du public aux législateurs et le pour et le contre de la démocratie directe, mais aussi sur la question plus pratique de savoir comment les nouvelles technologies de l'information et des télécommunications peuvent faciliter l'accès aux législateurs et la démocratie directe, par exemple, l'utilisation de la télédémocratie pour l'élection du chef d'un parti politique."

26. Expert Panel on Information and Communications for the Scottish Parliament. **Final report to the Consultative Steering Group.** Edinburgh: Scottish Office, 1998. 13 p.

http://www.scottish-devolution.org.uk/reports/ict/ict-01.htm

"We developed and agreed with the Consultative Steering Group (CSG) a remit to consider the following questions: How can ICT assist the realisation of the Parliament's aim of promoting democratic participation, including community governance and citizen participation? What contribution can ICT make to greater Parliamentary openness and accessibility, and increased efficiency? And what information management and operational management arrangements will the Parliament need to make to get the best out of ICT?"

27. **Les Parlements dans la société de l'information: colloque international organisé par le Sénat et le CEVIPOF.** [En ligne]: 1999. 45 p. http://www.senat.fr/evenement/colloque.html

"Parce qu'ils sont au coeur de la démocratie représentative, les Parlements sont confrontés au défi des nouvelles technologies de l'information, et tout particulièrement d'Internet. Le réseau mondial permettra-t-il une plus grande transparence du processus législatif et une meilleure visibilité des lois? De quelle manière les technologies de l'information vont-elles modifier le travail des parlementaires aussi bien dans leur activité de législateur que dans leurs contacts avec leurs électeurs? Peut-on imaginer à l'avenir la tenue d'élections électroniques qui favoriseraient la consultation de la population tout en préservant nos valeurs démocratiques? Plus fondamentalement, les technologies de l'information favoriseront-elles de nouvelles relations entre les Parlements et les citoyens en permettant à ceux-ci de participer à l'élaboration des lois? Pour répondre à ces interrogations, le Sénat et le Centre d'étude de la vie politique française organisent un colloque international rassemblant parlementaires et universitaires spécialistes du sujet."

28. **Parliament in the age of the Internet.** *Parliamentary Affairs.* Vol. 52, no 3 (July 1999). P. 365-566

"A number of questions recur in the following pages. How far are parliaments innovating around information and communication in response to capabilities resident within the new technologies? To what extent is such innovation enlarging, constraining or reducing democratic opportunity? Indeed, what understanding of democracy is revealed by the use of new technologies? What lessons can be drawn about the relationship between ICTs and parliamentary democracy?" Les parlements étudiés sont ceux de la Grande-Bretagne, d'Australie, d'Écosse, d'Afrique du Sud, de Slovénie, d'Allemagne, du Danemark et des États-Unis."

29. **Telematics and the Scottish Parliament: transferable democratic innovations.** Edinburgh: Scottish Office, 1998. 67 p.
http://www.scottish-devolution.org.uk/reports/others/tdi/tdi-00.htm

"In this Report we draw attention to a range of innovations that are occurring in the field of «cyberdemocracy». We show how these innovations can be understood as emerging from varied democratic impulses - representative, parliamentary, associative/pluralist and direct democracy. These democratic forms synthesise through the application of information age technologies and systems to become forms of cyberdemocracy. In taking this approach we have sought to bring to the attention of the Scottish Parliament, the variety of ways in which democracy might be directly advanced by the Parliament, and indirectly supported and advanced. We have analysed this material not only by reference to forms of democracy but also through an analytical scheme that has enabled us to identify the detailed content of many of these innovations."

DÉMOCRATIE ÉLECTRONIQUE ET PARTICIPATION POLITIQUE DES CITOYENS

30. Bonchek, Mark S. ; Hurwitz, Roger ; Mallery, John. **Will the web democratize or polarize the political process?** *World Wide Web Journal.* Vol. 1, no 3 (Summer 1996). P. 8
http://www.w3journal.com/3/s3.bonchek.html

"Noting widespread mistrust of government and declining civic and political involvement, some observers have seen the Internet as a means of reinvigorating the political process. According to this view, the Internet can become an electronic agora or new public space, directly connecting citizens with government officials, making political information more accessible, and facilitating debate over public issues.

However, in an alternative view, the Internet will have a polarizing effect on the democratic process. Economic, educational, and cultural barriers to the Internet, together with its growing importance for politics, will widen the gap between the information «haves» and «have nots» in political work as well as elsewhere. To test these views, we have been conducting an email and Web based survey of the people who use a new source of political information enabled by the Internet."

31. Bowen, Charles. **Modem nation: the handbook of grassroots American activism online.** New York: Times Business, 1996. 356 p. 025.06320973 B784

"Now, more than ever before, you can have your say in the development of party platforms, keep tabs on the voting records and finances of your elected officials, and stage powerful grassroots lobbying efforts through fax and e-mail campaigns. Experienced journalist and web crawler Charles Bowen brings organization and clarity to the complex array of political sites in cyberspace and shows you how to make a difference and be heard in the growing clamor of American politics online."

32. Cook, Rosalind Blanco. **Point and click: should the exercise of democracy go online, and what are the implications.** [En ligne]: 1999. 14 p. http://pro.harvard.edu/abstracts/040/040005CookRosali.html

"This research explores emerging forms of online technology and its applications in the exercise of modern democracy. Specifically, we describe and critique the potential for using online technology to enhance the exercise of democracy as it applies to current theories of democracy and mass communications. Further, we will discuss the current and possible future roles that this technology plays in facilitating political participation and dispersion of political information. Additionally, the findings of this study are important because they indicate significant trends in the evolution of American government and politics as we enter the 21st Century."

33. **Cyberdemocracy: technology, cities and civic networks.** London: Routledge, 1998. 185 p.
321.80285468 C994

"In Cyberdemocracy the theoretical arguments for and against «electronic democracy» and the potential of information and communication technology are closely examined. The book is underpinned by a series of case studies in the USA and Europe that demonstrate the application of «electronic democracy» in a number of city and civic projects."

34. Davis, Richard. **The web of politics: the Internet's impact on the American political system.** New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. 225 p. 323.0420285 D263

"The thesis of this book is that neither scenario concerning the Internet is accurate. Rather than acting as a revolutionary tool rearranging political power and instigating direct democracy, the Internet is destined to become dominated by the same actors in American politics who currently utilize other mediums. Undoubtedly, public expression will become more common and policy makers will be expected to respond hastily. But the mobilization of public expression will still largely be the creation of groups and individuals who currently dominate the political landscape. And the information that the public will obtain electronically will come primarily from the same sources on which they currently rely and will not feature interaction by more people than currently exists via other means."

35. Grossman, Lawrence K. **The electronic republic: reshaping democracy in the information age.** New York: Viking Press, 1995. 290 p. 324.630973 G878

"Can our system adapt to this new form of democracy? Will the new communication age usher in the Athenian ideal of democracy, a nation governed not by professional politicians but by the citizens themselves? Or will we cross the fine line between democracy and demagoguery? Lawrence Grossman answers these questions as he draws the features of our rapidly changing political environment into focus for the first time."

36. Hughes, Paul. **Electronic democracy: an opportunity for the community to improve its power of governance.** [En ligne]: 1997. 13 p. http://www.naturespace.co.nz/ed/edov.htm

"This paper looks at the changes that Information Technology (IT) can enable in the democratic life of New Zealand. It uses a bottom up approach, from the perspective of the public rather than that of the government, to understand the social drivers of the changes that could occur. For the government, they can anticipate the changes and facilitate those that they favour and regulate those that they do not. For the public, they can evolve a new digital democracy in a way that returns some power to the people, and enhances their place in their community."

37. Koumirov, Vladimir **Teledemocracy.** [En ligne]: 1996. 16 p.
http://www.tcm.hut.fi/Opinnot/Tik-110.501/1996/seminars/works/koumirov/netsec.html

"The advanced telecommunications networks being built today could support increased civic participation in many aspects of life. They could support the electronic equivalent of public spaces, where people come together as informed citizens or they could provide only some electronic tools, where people are targeted as spectators and consumers. The main ideas of teledemocracy itself and how does it work at different cases are discussed at this work."

38. Macpherson, Michael. **Citizen participation in politics and the new systems of communication.** [En ligne]: 1997. 34 p.
http://www.snafu.de/~mjm/CP/cp.html

"This paper is based on the assumption that improvement in the quality of political decision-making in the western-style democracies is both necessary and possible. Method of study involved taking part in and contributing to Internet discussions about democracy and political participation, and searching the Internet, especially WWW, for pro-democracy initiatives. The question of increased citizen participation in collective decision-making is placed in the context of older debates concerning (a) parliamentary and electoral reform and (b) direct versus delegatory («representative») democratic systems."

39. Norris, Pippa. **Who surfs Café Europa?: virtual democracy in the U.S. and Western Europe.** [En ligne]: 1999. 24 p.
http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/people/pnorris/apsa99.htm

"The rise of the Internet Era has generated widespread speculation about its consequences for civic engagement. Mobilization and reinforcement theories differ in how far they believe the World Wide Web will reach the parts of the polity that older forms of communication cannot reach. The literature based on the 1996 and 1998 U.S. elections serves to confirm the reinforcement perspective. But does this pattern also hold elsewhere? There are many plausible reasons why this may prove another case of «American exceptionalism». To examine this issue this paper (i) briefly reviews the existing American literature and outlines the theoretical framework; (ii) compares the evolution and penetration of the information society in Europe and the US from the mid-to late-1990s; (iii) analyzes the social and political characteristics of European online users; and, (iv) considers the implications for political communications and virtual democracy in the emerging Internet Era."

40. Norris, Pippa. **Who surfs?: new technology, old voters and virtual democracy in America.** [En ligne]: 1998. 23 p.
http://siyaset.bilkent.edu.tr/Harvard/norris.htm

"This study considers the consequences of the Internet for civic engagement and, in particular, whether technological change will widen the pool of activists, or whether it will reinforce the participation gap between the engaged and the apathetic. The first section outlines alternative theories of internet activism. The next develops a typology of net users, and analyzes their social background and civic attitudes. The conclusion considers the implications for whether this new medium has the capacity to transform which voices are heard in American democracy."

41. Schwartz, Edward. **Netactivism: how citizens use the Internet.** Sebastopol, Calif.: Songline Studios, 1996. 212 p.
004.6780973 S399

"Here, we are going to explore how to make best use of the Internet as citizens - both in our communities and in politics. If you're a member of a non-profit agency or a local group trying to strengthen your neighborhood, you'll learn how going online can help you strengthen your organization and get the information you need to achieve your goals. If you want to influence elected officials or get involved in politics directly, I'll suggest ways this same technology can help you translate community action into votes. And if you're just an ordinary person who would like to feel you have more effect on the forces that shape your life, I'll help you understand how involvement through the Internet strengthens these possibilities."

42. Williams, Paula. **How the Internet is being used by political organisations: promises, problems and pointers.** Canberra: Dept. of the Parliamentary Library, 1998. 34 p.
B 1998 083

"This paper examines the ways in which the Internet is being used by organisations and individuals for political purposes. Numerous Internet-based facilities have been set up which provide access not only to a huge range of political information, but offer interactive facilities which allow citizens to provide information back to the politician or political party. This technology may have the potential to bring politics «back to the people», and address a number of criticisms made by commentators who have been concerned with a perceived decline in political activity and civic responsibility amongst citizens in various countries. Despite the potential, there are problems associated with Internet use, and politics is no exception. Not all citizens have access to Internet technology, and not all citizens want to access and receive information relating to politics

in this format. Hence a reliance primarily on the Internet may exacerbate pre-existing differences between information «haves» and «have nots», and further alienate an already disadvantaged segment of the population. Privacy and computer security is also an issue, and ensuring the reliability of information provided is currently problematic. Political organisations and politicians may also be resistant to Internet use, as it may require significant changes in work practices. The fundamental question of whether increased political participation will actually improve the political system and the decision making process also needs to be asked."

DÉMOCRATIE ÉLECTRONIQUE ET POLITIQUE

43. Aikens, G. Scott. **A history of Minnesota electronic democracy 1994.** *First Monday.* Vol. 1, no 5 (November 4th, 1996). 9 p.
http://www.firstmonday.dk/issues/issue5/aikens/index.html

"The Internet has often been labeled a most democratic form of communication. In the past four years in the United States, increased use of the Internet in political campaigns has tested this claim. In Minnesota, an effort was initiated in 1994 to use the Internet as medium for discussion and debate for national and state political posts. Minnesota E-Democracy emerged as a thoughtful and open platform for members of all parties to discuss issues with other candidates and constituents. The success of Minnesota E-Democracy has led to its further use and evolution in the 1996 United States and Minnesota elections."

44. Barney, Darin David. **The recline party: armchair democracy and the Reform Party of Canada.** *American Review of Canadian Studies.* Vol. 26, no 4 (Winter 1996). P. 577-605

"I intend to show that Reform's use of these techniques represents neither a serious desire to alleviate public alienation from the representative sytem, nor a sincere response to citizens demanding increased opportunities for meaningful democratic participation. Instead, I will argue that Reform's adoption of teledemocracy is an essentially cynical attempt to capitalize on the present climate of democratic unease, as a means of legitimizing the party's real goal of contracting the public sphere of political decisionmaking in Canada."

45. Blau, Andrew. **Floods don't build bridges.** [En ligne]: 1997. 10 p.
http://www.benton.org/Policy/Uniserv/flood.html

"The ability to retrieve information quickly, share opinions broadly, and communicate with officials easily is seen by many as the key features of how the Internet will improve the practice of politics in networked communities. In that vein, I will briefly review some political sites that are worth looking at because they are thoughtful, engaging, organizing, informing, and even animating. But the relationship between the Internet and politics is often understood as if networking simply eased, accelerated, and amplified existing political and social information flows. It certainly does all those things, but the widespread adoption of networking will have a more complicated effect: it will fundamentally undermine the traditional, stable relationships between information authorities, information conduits, and information consumers that evolved to organize political practice since the end of the 19th century in the US and many of the western industrial democracies."

46. Browning, Graeme. **Electronic democracy: using the Internet to influence American politics.** Wilton, Conn.: Pemberton Press, 1996. 185 p.
Mise à jour du volume dans Database, vol. 20, no 3, June/July 1997, p. 47-54.
320.60973 B885

"This book is the first case study of the new politics: a comprehensive guide through the newly emerging techniques of interactive politics online. The campaigns and political struggles described in these pages illustrate the transformative democratic potential of the Internet and the online world. In these case studies, Graeme Browning describes political activity which would be simply impossible over radio or television today: access to the actual text of pending legislative proposals and statutes, grassroots organizing among citizens with common political interests, and the ability to address concerns directly to individual elected representatives at all levels of government."

47. Cross, Bill. **"Teledemocracy: Canadian political parties listening to their constituents".** *Digital democracy: policy and politics in the wired world.* Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1998. P. 132-148
320 D574

"This chapter evaluates the success of the parties' uses of teledemocracy according to how well they achieve the parties' stated objectives and advance the democratic norm of increased, effective citizen participation. It reaches four conclusions. Firstly, the number of voters participating in the teledemocracy projects has been relatively low. Secondly, teledemocracy does provide more voters with more

information on public policy issues than do traditional methods of political communication. Thirdly, teledemocracy is not particularly well suited to assisting elected officials in determining public opinion on policy issues, but is better able to determine intensity of conviction on a particular issue because the citizens most concerned with the issue are likely to be overrepresented among participants. Finally, teledemocracy tends to atomize voters and is therefore not well suited for collective decision-making and consensus-building."

48. DeRabbie, Doug. **The use of new electronic technology by Canadian political parties.** [En ligne]: 1996. 30 p.
http://ace.acadiau.ca/polisci/appsa/papers/paperQ.htm

"The purpose of this paper is to survey the use of computer technology by Canadian political parties, particularly the federal Liberal Party. It will focus on the various techniques used by parties for fund-raising and during the federal election campaigns of 1988 and 1993. Comparisons with American parties will be made where relevant. The paper will examine three specific applications of computer technology: voter data collection and analysis, public opinion polling, and communication. The thesis of this paper is that the use of technology by political parties illustrates that they have found new ways to perform traditional roles."

49. Gibson, Rachel K. ; Ward, Stephen J. **U.K. political parties and the Internet: «politics as usual» in the new media?** *Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics.* Vol. 3, no 3 (Summer 1998). P. 14-38
"This article reports the results of a study that examined the effects of U.K. political parties' use of the Internet on intraparty democracy and interparty competition. Using party official questionnaire data and content analysis of party Web sites, the study explored the extent to which parties are using the World Wide Web (WWW) and e-mail to promote their members' views and examined whether the Internet provides minor parties with more equal access to the electorate compared with the traditional media. The findings indicate that parties do recognize the Internet's potential for increasing internal party debate; however, it is used primarily as a tool for downward information dissemination. In terms of interparty competition, minor parties are leveling the communications field in the quality of their WWW sites, although limited Internet use by the electorate prevents the medium from being exploited to its fullest extent."

50. **Government and democracy online.** *Computer-Mediated Communication Magazine.* Vol. 3, no 4 (April 1996). P. 15
Six articles: The status of the information society; Building democracy online; New congressional network coming; Email goes to Washington; A map for the civic-minded; From the nets: the Senate's new online majority.

51. Hall, Mark. **One-to-one politics in cyberspace.** *Media Studies Journal.* Vol. 11, no 1 (Winter 1997).
http://www.mediastudies.org/cov96/hall.html

"Yet the contrasts between the candidates' use of the Web and news organizations' use suggests very different implications for the Web's place in the democratic process. Politicians used the Web as a tool to market candidates. The news media, however, made civic-minded and innovative use of the Web to enhance their role as forums for information and opinion. The difference between the two strategies suggests the narrowest and broadest possibilities for the Web's place in a democracy."

52. **Impact of the emerging information society on the policy development process and democratic quality.** Paris: Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques, 1998. 71 p.
http://www.oecd.org/puma/gvrnance/it/eis98.htm

"The paper is divided into five sections. Section I introduces the framework of analysis, sets out the key definitions, and identifies some of the important factors in the general environment or context which are likely to determine the impact of the ICTs on the policy and democratic processes. Section II discusses how the ICTs are affecting the major players in the policy process and how governments and policy-makers are reacting to the spread of the ICTs. Section III attempts to evaluate how the new technologies and the IS are affecting democratic governance by looking at some of the key touchstones of democracy. Section IV refletcs on why the ICTs are not having a more positive impact on policy development and the democratic process and identifies some of the obstacles that will have to be overcome. The general conclusions of the analysis and scope for further study are summed up in Section V."

53. Lenglart, Ève. **L'Europe à l'aube de la cyberdémocratie.** *Le Monde.* (9 juin 1999). P. 1, 11

Tour d'horizon des pratiques politiques sur la toile dans quelques pays de l'Union européenne.

54. Norris, Pippa ; Jones, David. **Virtual democracy.** *Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics.* Vol. 3, no 2 (1998). P. 1-4

55. Pays-Bas. Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations. Directorate Interadministrative Relations and Information. **Electronic Civic Consultation.** The Hague: The Ministry, 1998. 29 p.
324.650285 E381

"This guide describes how an electronic civic consultation could be organized. This first part indicates the implications of such a consultation and for what reasons a political administration can decide to organize one. The instrument of electronic civic consultation can be considered as a combination of Interactive Policy-making and the Internet. Interactive policy-making is a method of policy-making that has been applied to an increasing number of areas. An important aspect of this method is that citizens are being involved into decision-making at an early stage. The Internet is part of the modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT). This world-wide computer network has led to a new way of communication between individuals and organizations. This guide will show that the instrument of electronic civic consultation has been set up from a specific opinion on the part that the Internet can play in renewing democracy and how the Internet will be used within the scope of interactive policy-making."

56. Poster, Mark. **"Cyberdemocracy: Internet and the public sphere".** *Internet Culture.* New York: Routledge, 1997. P. 201-218
TK/51.05.875/.I57/I57MMAC

57. Rosenblatt, Alan J. **On-line polling: methodological limitations and implications for electronic democracy.** *Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics.* Vol. 4, no 2 (Spring 1999). P. 30-44

"The rise of the Internet has excited many politicians and political analysts about the potential for on-line polling, in particular, and electronic democracy, in general. This essay explores the obstacles that limit the selection of a representative on-line sample. It further considers the implications that solutions to these obstacles may have on the possibility of an electronic democracy. Severe limitations to on-line sampling are revealed. Fixes to these problems may undermine the democratic principles that form the foundations of our political system."

58. Selnow, G. W. **Electronic whistle-stops: the impact of the Internet on American politics.** Westport: Praeger, 1998. 221 p. Univ. Laval (en traitement)

"Like its distant cousin, the electronic whistle-stop brings the candidate's message directly to the people, but with one outstanding difference: the new whistle-stop offers politicians an accuracy, efficiency, and success at voter persuasion unimaginable to earlier whistle-stoppers such as Harry Truman. Selnow illustrates how the Internet and earlier electronic technologies have been used politically and what the side-effects, intended and otherwise, have been."

59. Stagliano, Riccardo. **Qu'est-ce qu'une démocratie électronique?** *Monde diplomatique.* (Mai 1996). P. 18-19

"Votera-t-on demain en tapant simplement sur le clavier d'un ordinateur? La nouvelle possibilité électronique de vote direct permettra-t-elle de contourner les groupes de pressions qui accaparent, souvent pour leur seul profit, la démocratie? N'est-ce pas une illusion? Cela ne pourrait-il pas se retourner contre le système démocratique lui-même? Comment la classe politique surmontera-t-elle les nouvelles pressions que crée l'information accessible à tous?"

60. Street, John. **Remote control? Politics, technology and electronic democracy.** *European Journal of Communication.* Vol. 12, no 1 (March 1997). P. 27-42

61. **Telecommunications and democracy.** [En ligne]: Benton Foundation, 1996. 12 p.
http://www.benton.org/Library/TeleDemocracy/brief4old.html

"New telecommunications technologies can extend - or impede - democracy's reach. They can make it easier for people to track legislation, express preferences, keep tabs on officeholders, and marshal support for causes. They hold out the promise of giving the disenfranchised a stake in the American political process - and drawing the disenchanted back from political cynicism. But for that to happen, the new telecommunications will have to be appealing and accessible. And policymakers will have to make democratic participation as important a goal of telecommunications policy as consumer convenience and economic growth."

62. Tumber, Howard ; Bromley, Michael. **Virtual soundbites: political communication in cyberspace.** *Media, Culture & Society.* Vol. 20, no 1 (1998). P. 159-167

63. Walker, Clive ; Akdeniz, Yaman. **Virtual democracy.** *Public Law.* (Autumn 1998). P. 489-506

"We shall focus on the positive promotion of CMCs (computer mediated communication systems) for democratic uses whilst recognising also the less palatable political uses which have emanated as well as the limitations and shortcomings inherent in this choice of medium."

64. Westen, Tracy. **Can technology save democracy?** *National Civic Review.* Vol. 87, no 1 (Spring 1998). P. 47-56

"New communication technologies offer important opportunities for revitalizing American democracy. They can encourage broader issue discussions, greater specificity in candidate positions and positive messages over negative ones. New communications systems can begin to uncouple wealth from voter impressions, make candidate messages available in multiple formats and languages and encourage two-way communications-from candidate to candidate, from voter to candidate and from voter to voter."

65. Wu, Wei ; Weaver, David. **On-line democracy or on-line demagoguery? Public opinion «polls» on the Internet.** *Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics.* Vol. 2, no 4 (1997). P. 71-86

"Examines the effectiveness and reliability of Internet polling; how polls are conducted and reported by the media, and their impact on public opinion; based on analysis of polls on 57 web sites; 1992-96; US. Some focus on political polls."

66. Yates, Simeon J. ; Perrone, Jane L. **Politics on the Web.** [En ligne]: 1998. 14 p.
http://socsci.open.ac.uk/simeon/IRISSCol.html

"There has been an ongoing debate about the role of the Internet and World Wide Web in contemporary political action and communication. A considerable proportion of this debate has focused upon the idea of «Cyber-democracy» and the impacts that the Internet might have on the democratic political process. A smaller proportion of the literature has focused upon the actual usage of the Internet as a political communications medium. The paper critiques the above arguments through analyses of UK political parties WWW sites, as well as number

of Usenet discussions. The data for these analyses were collected during the recent 1997 UK general election. We conclude with a short evaluation of the role of Internet media in contemporary political communication. The paper questions the extent to which Internet media have, and will, radically change the process of democratic political communication."

ÉTUDES GÉNÉRALES

67. Berman, Jerry ; Weitzner, Daniel. **Technology and democracy.** *Social Research.* Vol. 64, no 3 (Fall 1997). P. 1313-1319

68. Clift, Steven. **Democracy is online.** *OnTheInternet.* Vol. 4, no 2 (March/April 1998). 10 p.
http://www.e-democracy.org/do/article.html

"The primary democratic sectors that are flooding the Internet with political information are government, the media and advocacy and political interest groups. The private sector and others in the information technology industry are developing information and communication tools that are used in this arena. Each sector is making a contribution to democracy online."

69. Corman, Steven. **Use and users of a Congressman's network information services.** *Internet Research.* Vol. 4, no 4 (Winter 1994). P. 36-51

70. Fine, David. **Send the House home.** *Salon Magazine.* (May 10th, 1999). P. 1-4
http://www2.salonmagazine.com/tech/feature/1999/05/10/virtual_congress/print.html

"With the Web's debut in 1994 came prognostications of the role it would soon play in empowering the average citizen, creating virtual government and reinvigorating democracy. Since then, pornography on demand and electronic shopping have exploded. But virtual democracy languishes, remaining banally conceived as improved access to information."

71. Friedland, Lewis A. **Electronic democracy and the new citizenship.** *Media, Culture & Society.* Vol. 18, no 2 (April 1, 1996). P. 185-212

72. Hacker, Kenneth L. **Missing links in the evolution of electronic democratization.** *Media, Culture & Society.* Vol. 18, no 2 (April 1, 1996). P. 213-232

73. Hagen, Martin. **A typology of electronic democracy.** [En ligne]: 1997. 16 p. http://www.uni-giessen.de/fb03/vinci/labore/netz/hag_en.htm

"This essay argues that concepts of electronic democracy must be understood as theories about political participation. To structure the debate and arrive at a more precise terminology, a typology of three different concepts of electronic democracy - Teledemocracy, Cyberdemocracy, and Electronic Democratization - is introduced. Each concept differs in regard to which technology it refers to, which form of democracy is preferred (direct or representative), which dimension of political participation is believed to be the most vital to democracy, and which political agenda is pursued. The concepts analyzed here all depend on specific historic, institutional and cultural attributes of the U.S. political system, raising doubts if American concepts of electronic democracy can be adopted easily in other polities, for example in Europe."

74. London, Scott. **Teledemocracy vs. deliberative democracy: a comparative look at two models of public talk.** *Journal of Interpersonal Computing and Technology.* Vol. 3, no 2 (April 1995). P. 33-55

"This article examines the differences between two models of public discourse - teledemocracy and deliberative democracy. The concept of teledemocracy has been getting a lot of play in recent years thanks in part to a vast array of new communications technologies. Its advocates believe that innovative forms of electronic discourse, such as talk radio, interactive TV, and computer networking, can remedy many of the shortcomings of representative democracy in a contemporary mass society such as the United States. In their view, new technologies can not only safeguard freedom of expression but also open up new avenues for voicing public opinion and communicating with political leaders. By contrast, proponents of deliberative democracy stress the need for reasoned discussion about issues involving the commun good, not as an end in itself but as a prerequisite to effective public policy. While these two models both put a premium on public discourse, they differ not only in their democratic orientation but also in their basic approach to public talk. This essay outlines these differences, surveying the literature on the subject and summarizing the fundamental pros and cons of each model."

75. Mazmanian, Daniel A. **Issues in telecommunications and democracy.** [En ligne]: Benton Foundation, 1995. 14 p.

http://www.benton.org/library/TeleDemocracy/working8.html

"The report has three main sections: Part I outlines the developments and possibilities of emerging telecommunications technologies. Such trends as digitization, wireless communication, and interconnectivity all have important ramifications for electronic communications. Part II identifies several of the traditional issues of media policy that need to be revisited if the potential for telecommunications technology to enhance democratic governance is to be realized. Part III positions the evolution of telecommunications technology within the ongoing practical and theoretical discussions about American democracy. It considers several of the key issues of technology design as they will likely affect public communications and political dialogue."

76. Shade, Leslie Regan. **Citizenship in a converging landscape.** [En ligne]: 1997. 3 p.
http://www.fis.utoronto.ca/research/iprp/ua/edemo.html

Avantages et désavantages de la démocratie électronique; les défis qu'elle pose. Exemples de démocratie électronique au Canada et aux États-Unis.

77. **Technocracy vs. democracy: issues in the politics of communication.** Hampton, Va.: Hampton Press, 1998. 201 p.

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